The Virginia Gazette.

And RICHMOND and MANCHESTER ADVERTISER.

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1793

FOUR DOLLARS PER ANNUM.] THURSDAY, AUGUST 8, 1793. [NUMB. 34 OF VOL. I.

From the KNOXVILLE GAZETTE.

Messrs. Printers,

I beg you to publish in your next number of the Knoxville Gazette, the following extracts, from a narrative of the massacres in Lancaster county, Pennsylvania; of a number of friendly Indians, by persons unknown; written by the late Dr. Benjamin Franklin, whose many benevolent acts, will immortalize his memory, and published in a British Magazine, in April 1764.

I am your obedient servant,

W. B.

THESE Indians were the remains of a tribe of the six nations, settled at Conestogoe, and thence called Conestogoe Indians. On the first arrival of the English in Pennsylvania, messengers from this tribe came to welcome them with presents of venison, corn, and skins, and the whole tribe entered into a treaty of friendship with the first proprietor, *William Penn*, which was to last, "as long as the sun should shine, or the waters run in the rivers."

On Wednesday the 13th December, 1763, 57 men from some of our frontier townships, who had projected the destruction of this little commonwealth, came, all well mounted, and armed with firelocks, hangars, and hatchets, having travelled through the country in the night to *Conestogoe* manor. There they surrounded the small village of *Indian* huts, and just at break of day, broke into them all at once. Only three men, two women, and a young boy were found at home, the rest being out among the neighbouring white people, some to sell the baskets, brooms, and bowls they manufactured, and others on other occasions. These poor defenceless creatures were immediately fired upon, stabbed and hatcheted to death! The good *Shebaes*, among the rest, cut to pieces in his bed. All of them were scalped, and otherwise horribly mangled. Then their huts were set on fire, and most of them burnt down. When the troops, pleased with their own conduct and bravery, but enraged that any of the poor *Indians* had escaped the massacre, rode off, and in small parties, by different roads, went home.

The universal concern of the neighbouring white people on hearing of this event, and the lamentations of the younger *Indians*, when they returned and saw the desolation, and the butchered half burnt bodies of their murdered parents, and other relations, cannot well be expressed!

The magistrates of *Lancaster* sent out to collect the remaining *Indians*, brought them into the town for their better security against any farther attempt; and it is said, condoled with them on the misfortune that had happened, took them by the hand, comforted and *promised them protection.*—They were all put into the work house, a strong building, as a place of the greatest safety.

When the shocking news arrived in town, a proclamation was issued by the governor, requiring all magistrates and officers to do their utmost to discover and secure the murderers; and forbidding all persons to injure any *Indians* in the province.

Notwithstanding this proclamation, those cruel men again assembled themselves, and hearing that the remaining 14 *Indians* were in the work-house at *Lancaster*, they suddenly appeared in that town, on the 27th of *December*. Fifty of them, armed as before, dismounting, went directly to the work-house, and by violence broke open the door, and entered with the utmost fury in their countenances. When the poor wretches saw that they had no protection nigh, nor could possibly escape, and being without the least weapon for defence, they divided into their little families, the children clinging to their parents; they fell on their kneees, protested their innocence, declared their love to the *English*, and that in their whole lives, they had never done them injury; and in this posture they all received the hatchet!—Men, women, and little children, were every one inhumanly murdered!—In cold blood!

The barbarous men who committed that atrocious fact, in defiance of government, of all laws human and divine, and to the eternal disgrace of their country and colour, then mounted their horses, huzza'd in triumph, as if they had gained a victory, and rode off—*unmolested!*

The bodies of the murdered were then brought out and exposed in the street, till a hole could be made in the earth to receive and cover them.

But the wickedness cannot be covered, the guilt will lie on the whole land till justice is done on the murderers. *The blood of the innocent will cry to heaven for vengeance.*

It is said that *Shebaes* being before told that it was to be feared some *English* might come from the frontier into the country, and murder him and his people, he replied, "It is impossible: There are *Indians*, indeed, in the woods who would kill me and mine, if they could get at us, for my friendship to the *English*; but the *English* will wrap me in their matchcoat, and secure me from all danger." How unfortunately was he mistaken?

There are some (I am ashamed to hear it) who would extenuate the enormous wickedness of these actions, by saying, 'The inhabitants of the frontiers are exasperated with the murder of their relations, by the enemy *Indians* in the present war.' It is possible; but if an *Indian* injures me, does it follow that I may revenge that injury on all *Indians*? It is well known that *Indians* are of different tribes, nations and languages, as well as the *white people*. In Europe, if the French, who are white people should injure the Dutch, are they to revenge it on the English, because they too are white people? The only crime of these poor wretches seems to have been, that they had a reddish brown skin, and black hair; and some people of that sort, it seems, had murdered some of our relations. If it be right to kill men for such a reason, then, should any man, with a freckled face, and red hair, kill a wife or child of mine, it would be right for me to revenge it, by killing all the freckled red haired men, women, and children, I could afterwards any where meet with.

But it seems these people think they have a better justification; nothing less than the word of God. With the scriptures in their hands and mouths, they can set at nought that express command, *Thou shalt do no murder*; and justify their wickedness, by the command given *Joshua* to destroy the heathen. Horrid perversion of scripture and religion! to father the worst of crimes on the God of Peace and Love!—Even the *Jews*, to whom the particular commission was directed, spared the *Gibeonites*, on account of their faith once given. The faith of this government has been frequently given to those *Indians*;—but that did not avail them with people who despise government.

We pretended to be *Christians*, and from the superior light we enjoy, ought to exceed Heathens, Turks, Saracens, Moors, Negroes, and Indians, in the knowledge and practice of what is right. I will endeavour to shew, by a few examples from books and history, the sense those people have had of such actions.

It appears from innumerable passages of the ancient poets, particularly *Homer*, that the heathens held the rights of hospitality sacred, with respect to strangers, while in their house of territory; including, besides all the common circumstances of entertainment, full safety and protection of person, not only from death, but even from insult. These heathen people thought, that, after a breach of the rites of hospitality, a curse from heaven would attend them in every thing they did, and even their honest industry in their callings would fail of success.

Even an open enemy, in the heat of battle, throwing down his arms, submitting to his foe, and asking life and protection, was supposed to acquire an immediate right to that protection.

As for the Turks, it is recorded in the life of *Mahomet*, the founder of the religion, that *Khaled*, one of his captains, having divided a number of prisoners between himself and those that were with him, he commanded the hands of his own prisoners to be tied behind them, and then, in a most cruel and brutal manner, put them to the sword; but he could not prevail on his men to massacre their captives, because in fight they had laid down their arms, submitted, and demanded protection. *Mahomet* when the account was brought to him, applauded the men for their humanity; but said to *Khaled*, with great indignation, *Oh*, Khaled, *thou butcher, cease to molest me with thy wickedness—If thou possessest a heap of gold as large as* Mount Obod, *and should'st expend it all in Gods cause, thy merit would not efface the guilt incurred by the murder of the meanest of these poor captives.*

Amongst the Arabs or Saracens, though it was lawful to put to death a prisoner taken in battle, if he had made himself obnoxious by his former wickedness, yet this could not be done after he had once eaten bread, or drank wa[illegible] while in their hands. Hence we read in [illegible]ory of the wars in the holy land, [illegible]anks had suffered a great de[illegible] and among the prisone[illegible] *Jerusalem*, and *Arnold* [illegible] captain, who had be[illegible] Saracens; these two be[illegible]fore the Sultan, he placed [illegible] right hand, and Arnold on [illegible] and then presented the King wi[illegible] of water, who immediately drank [illegible]; but when Arnold was about to [illegible] cup, the Sultan interrupted, saying, *I will not suffer this wicked man to drink, as I at, according to the laudable and generous custom of the* Arabs, *would secure him his life.*

That the same laudable and generous custom still [illegible] among the Mahometans, appears fr[illegible] the account but last year published of [illegible] travels by *Mr. Bell* of *Antermony*, who accompanied the Czar *Peter the Great*, in his journey to Derbent, through Daggestan.

The religion of the Daggestans, says he, is gentrally Mahometan, some following the sect of *Osman*, others that of *Haly*. One article I cannot omit, concerning their laws of hospitality, which is, if their greatest enemy comes under their roof for protection, the landlord, of what condition soever, is obliged to keep him safe, from all manner of harm or violence, during his abode with him and even to conduct him safely through his territories to a place of security.'——

From the Saracens this same custom, obtained among the Moors of Africa, was by them brought into Spain, and there long sacredly observed. The Spanish historians record with applause one famous instance of it. While the Moors governed there, and the Spaniards were mixed with them a Spanish cavalier, in a sudden quarrel, slew a young Moorish gentleman and fled. His pursuers soon lost sight of him, for he had, unperceived, thrown himself over a garden wall. The owner, a Moor, happened to be in his garden, was addressed by the Spaniard on his knees, who acquainted him with his case, and implored concealment. *Eat this*, said the Moor giving him half a peach; *you now know that you may confide in my protection.* He then locked him up in his garden apartment: telling him, that as soon as it was night, he would provide for his escape to a place of more safety. The Moor then went into his house, where he had scarce seated himself when a great croud, with loud lamentations, came to his gate, bringing the corpse of his son, that had just been killed by a Spaniard. When the first shock of surprize was a little over he learnt, from the description given, that the fatal deed was done by the person then in his power. He mentioned this to no one; but as soon as it was dark, retired to his garden apartment, as if to grieve alone, giving orders that none should follow him. There accosting the Spaniard, he said, *Christian, the person you have killed is my son: His body is now in my house. You ought to suffer; but you have eaten with me, and I have given you my faith which must not be broken*—*Follow me.*—He then led the astonished Spaniard to his stables, mounted him on one of his fleetest horses, and said, *Fly for while the night can cover you. You will be safe in the morning. You are indeed guilty of my son's blood, but God is just and good and I thank him that I am innocent of yours, and that my faith given is preserved.*

Will it be permitted me to adduce, on this occasion, an instance of the like honour in an unenlightened *African Negroe*. I find it in Captain *Seagrave's* account of his voyage to Guinea. He relates that a New-England sloop, trading there in 1752, left their second mate *William Murray*, sick on shore, and sailed without him. *Murray* was at the house of a black, named *Cudjoe*, with whom he had contracted an acquaintance during their trade. He recovered, and the sloop being gone, he continued with his black friend, till some other opportunity should offer of his getting home. In the mean while, a Dutch ship came into the road, and some of the blacks going on board her, were treacherously seized, and carried off as slaves. Their relations and friends, transported with sudden rage, ran to the house of *Cudjoe* to take revenge by killing *Murray*; *Cudjoe* stopt them at the door, and demanded what they wanted? The white men, said they, have carried away our brothers and sons, and we will kill all white men;—give us the white man that you keep in your house, for we will kill him. *Nay* said *Cudjoe*; *the white man that carried away your brothers are bad men, kill them when you can catch them; but this white man is a good man, and you must not kill him.*—But he is a white man they cried; the white men are all bad; we will kill them all—*Nay* says he, *you must not kill a man that has done no harm, only for being white. This man is my friend, my house is his fort, and I am his soldier. I must fight for him. You must kill me, before you can kill him.*—*What good man will ever come again under my roof, if I let my floor be stained with a good man's blood.* The Negroes seeing his resolution, and being convinced by his discourse that they were wrong, went away ashamed. In a few days *Murray* ventured abroad again with *Cudjoe*, when several of them took him by the hand, and told him they were glad they had not killed him; for as he was a good (meaning an innocent) man *their God would have been angry and would have spoiled their fishing.*

I relate this, says Capt. Seagrave, to shew that some among these dark people have a strong sense of justice and honor, and that the most brutal among them are capable of feeling the force of reason, and of being influenced by the fear of God (if the knowledge of the true God could be introduced among them) since even the fear of a false God, when their rage subsided, was not without its good effect.

Now I am about to mention something of *Indians*, I beg that I may not be understood as framing apologies for all *Indians*. I am far from desiring to lessen the laudable spirit of resentment in my countrymen against those now at war with us, so far as it is justified by their perfidy and inhumanity. I would only observe that the *Six Nations*, as a body, have kept faith with the English ever since we knew them, now near an hundred years; and that the governing part of those people, have had notions of honor, whatever may be the case, with the ruined debauched trader, corrupted vagabonds and thieves of Susquehannah and the Ohio, at present in arms against us.——As a proof of that honor, I shall only mention one well-known recent fact. When six Catawba deputies, under the care of Col. Bull of Charlestown, went by permission into the Mohaws country, to sue for and treat of peace for their nation, they soon found the *Six Nations* highly exasperated, and the peace at that time impracticable: They were therefore in fear for their own persons, and apprehended that they should be killed on their way back to New-York; which being made known to the Mohawk chiefs, by Col. Bull, one of them, by order of the council, made this speech to the Catawbas:—

"*Strangers and Enemies,*

"While you are in this country, blow away all fear out of your breasts; change the black streak of paint on your cheek for a red one, and let your faces shine with bear's grease: You are safer here than if you were at home. The *Six Nations* will not defile their own land with the blood of of men that come unarmed to ask for peace. We shall send a guard with you, to see you safe out of our territories. So far you shall have peace, but no farther. Get home to your own country, and there take care of yourselves, for there we intend to come and kill you."

The Catawbas came away unhurt accordingly.

I shall conclude with observing, that *Cowards* can handle arms, can strike where they are sure to meet no return, can wound, mangle and murder; but it belongs to *brave* men to spare, and to protect.

WADDILL AND EGE,

GOLDSMITHS and *JEWELLERS*,

BEGS leave to inform the PUBLIC in general, and FRIENDS in particular, that they carry on their business in all its branches, opposite to Messrs. *Mitchell* and *Gardner's* store, and four doors below the *Post-Office*.

☞ ALSO all kinds of DEVICES, ENAMELLING, ENGRAVING, &c. executed in the neatest manner, at the shortest notice, and on the lowest terms.

Richmond, July 11, 1793. (3w)

PARIS, May 7.

Address of the National Convention, to the Armies of the Republic.

CITIZEN SOLDIERS,

SOLDIERS of LIBERTY, you have not been beaten in Belgia—but you have been betrayed. The nation had collected on all sides provisions and warlike stores, but an infamous general has delivered them into the hands of the Austrians.

Assure yourselves that France has immense resources still left, sufficient to support many campaigns, should it be necessary. To arms citizens, and be assured of the defeat of the combined despots. France has a large population, a fine country, and a fertile soil; she has large property in lands, on which depends the safety of the Republic; Preparations of all kinds are making—cloathing, arms and ammunition, are every where collecting, and citizens from all quarters are flying to join the armies, whilst our enemies are squandering their treasures, and depopulating their territories, in the visionary project of subjugating France.

Our enemies combat three hundred miles from their homes, you combat on the borders of your country.

Our enemies hazard their lives for a small daily pittance; you are armed for your families, your property, and your rights; our enemies are slaves and mercenaries, and as such make war of armies; you are freemen and republicans, and as such make a war of the nation.

There is a vile league of tyrants, which mutual hatred and jealousies will e'er long destroy—but liberty and equality from the bonds of our sacred union.

Recollect all the advantages which your situation gives you, and of which your courage assures you.

The Austrians seek to deceive you by conciliatory propositions and hope of peace. Peace is in their mouths, but war in their hearts. It is with these flattering words they endeavour to undermine your courage, to extinguish your ardor, and thus strip you of your laurels. It is with such insidious propositions, that our enemeis ruined by their expences, fatigued by their marches, and divided by ambition, wish to destroy the public spirit of the army, divide our citizens, and bring us back to royalty. It is the peace of slavery which they offer you, it is the life of libertywhich we seek.

The representatives of the people know when to seize the moment to make an honorable peace—but it is your indignation against traitors, and your victories over our enemies which must ensure it: to succeed therein, it is necessary for you to fight, and soon shall our enemies fall before our strong places—soon shall they esteem themselves happy, if they can obtain those terms which they now effect to offer you. They talk of national honor, at the very moment in which they insult the most sacred rights of nations. Perfidious men! fair words were in their mouths on the 3d of April, and the very soldiers who at the time embraced you, immediately after massacred your advanced guard. Their cry is peace and royalty—your's ought to be republicanism or war.

The following Intelligence is copied from the Philadelphia General Advertiser, *and was brought by the Brig Polly, arrived at that place on the 30th ult. in 63 days from Rochelle in France.*

NATIONAL CONVENTION,

FRIDAY, MAY 10.

This was the first sitting the Convention held in their new place of meeting, in the Castle of the Thuilleries. The room is an oblong square, ornamented with majestic simplicity. The portraits of Brutus, Solon, Licurgus, Plato, and other great men decorate the walls.

Piorri, a commissioner sent from the convention, just returned from Poitiers, where he had been for two months, gave an account of the situation of that city and of the department. His accounts are not agreeable. The patriotic army, which is too weak, has neither generals nor war commissioners, which puts it into the greatest confusion, as it is opposed by an army of rebels which appear regular, and which only marches according to signals agreed upon. The most patriotic communes of the department, seeing themselves, in a manner abandoned, say that if the convention neglects sending them assistance, they will be obliged to side with the strongest.

Piori concludes by specially recommending to the convention the cities of Tours, Poitiers and Rochelle, more particularly the last mentioned, where provisions are needed. Referred to the committee of public safety.

A letter was read from the commissioners of the northern armies, containing the account of the battle of the 8th and Dampierre's death, this our readers have had.

Bentabolle proposed to reward the courage and civism of Dampierre by granting him the honors of the Pantheon; but on motion of Danton it was decreed that no person should receive those honors till after a lapse of twenty years from his death, to give public opinion time calmly to determine the real merits and services of the candidate to such high honors. The president was directed to write a consolatory letter to the widow of Dampiere.

Roland again solicited a final settlement of his accounts. The committee were directed to report on this subject within a fortnight.

A plan of the canal from Paris to Dieppe was presented by citizen Chamoulard, and referred to the committees of finance and highways united.

Cambon, of the committee of public safety, communicated a letter containing agreeable intelligence from the frontiers, near Spain. It follows:—

"We have observed no new attempt on the part of the Spaniards. In a sortie, the garrison took 600 head of cattle from the enemy. The ease with which they permit us to furnish provisions to our fortified places in our southern frontier, makes it presumed, that they are not strong enough to prevent it. 2000 infantry have just arrived at Perpignan."

Cambon announced, that an army of 12 thousand men is forming in Herault, and one of 3000 near Carcassone.

After some desultory debate, in which Isnard proposed certain [illegible] to secure freedom in debate [illegible] assembly, the convention ad[illegible]rning to any resolution.

SATURDAY, MAY 11.

A deputation appeared from the department of Deux [illegible] gave a painful account of the [illegible] that department and of that of Ve[illegible] which have been put in imminent danger by the treachery of Gen. Petino, who, after the evacuation of Bressuire, went over to the enemy with 2500 men which he commanded at Thouars. The deputation urgently called for arms, ammunition and men. The deputies were admitted to the honors of the sitting, and their demand was immediately discussed and measures ordered for their relief.

Lecontre Puytraveaux in the debate said, that Petino was the first to cry out *huzza for Louis XVI. huzza for the Queen*, and to join to perfidy fanaticism, *huzza for Jesus Christ*. He put up the white flag.

The committee of public safety was ordered to be continued a month longer.

A number of articles proposed by Aubrey were decreed, which are to form the penal military code.

The minister of the interior was directed to bring the natural curiosities from Chantilly to the National Museum.

Barrere, in the name of the committee of public safety, having read sundry extracts of letters containing details of the treachery of Quetineau, who at the affair of Thouars went over to the enemy, with near 3000 men, and of the situation of the departments infested by the rebels, made several propositions, among others to reconsider the propriety of granting the honors of the pantheon to the remains of Dampiere, that the example may tend to encourage civism. After some debate his propositions were adopted as follows:

Art. 1. From the 21,000 men now in Grenoble, 8 battalions shall march to the western maratime departments.

2. Enquiries shall be made into the particulars of the conduct of Quetineau.

3. A plan of instruction shall be presented, to be translated into the dialect of the country, agitated by internal commotions.

4. The National Convention grants the honors of the pantheon to Gen. Dampiere.

5. Honorable mention shall be made of the generous Marseillese, who devoted their lives to the cause of their country: a monument to their memory shall be erected in the public square of Thouars, as soon as the French army shall have taken that city. [A small number of Marseillese were killed at the capture of this place after an heroic resistance, they would not surrender to the rebels. Our readers may recollect an account of this affair.]

A letter from General Biron.

"I this moment receive an order from the executive council of the 3d of May, to set off immediately to command the army intended to act against the rebels; there will I serve, with all my endeavours, as well as any where else, the cause of liberty and the republic."

SUNDAY, MAY 12.

The minister of war obtained liberty to send back to their relations such of the students in the military school as are guilty of incivism.

Gasparin, one of the commissioners to the Northern army, writes, from head quarters near Douia, on the 6th, that the fire kept up by General Despouchet, on Vigogne must have consumed the magazines belonging to the enemy. He transmits the following report which he had received from Gen. Lamorliere.

Head Quarters under St. Amand,
May 9, 1793.

"The successes of yesterday have been truly brilliant, and will eventually prove of consequence to the further operations of the armies of the republic. At half after seven, our troops attacked the enemy in different quarters: the division under General Despouchet had orders to attack the abbey of Vigogne, and to take St. Amand; notwithstanding the fire of the enemy, whose number continually encreased, this general succeeded in setting fire to Vigogne and to the magazines which the enemy had established there. The fire lasted from 7 in the morning to 9 at night. The enemy appears to have had many killed.

"I attacked St. Amand; finding that the enemy did not resist as the day before, I redoubled my efforts on the left, and went as far as Maulde. Gen. Chaumont prevented the enemy's flankers from advancing, but night put an end to the combat. We are yet on the ground from which the enemy has been driven.

"The troops preserved the greatest order; and shewed great courage. We have exchanged some prisoners, among them 18 English."

A decree was passed regulating and providing for the school of the deaf and dumb in Bourdeaux.

The war committee was directed to take steps for the exchange of prisoners, and for the release of the four representatives of the people detained against the laws of nations.

A letter was read from the commissioners to the departments of Bouches-du-Rhone and Var, giving an account of the confusion which reigns in Marseilles.

Some details of this affair our readers will recollect to have lately seen. Further accounts we must postpone.

Administrators from Portiers appeared at the bar, gave accounts of the distresses of their department, particulars of the treachery of General Quetineau, and threw out some suspicions of the conduct of general Legonier. Their city is menaced by the rebel forces. Referred to the committee of public safety.

MONDAY, May 13.

The Section of the French Pantheon, whose contingent was 250 men, present 600 all armed and equiped. They filed off thro' the assembly.

Three letters from general Custine were read. These are not contained in the Paris paper of the 14th, the last we have obtained.

May 14. Agreeably to the orders of the minister at war 600 muskets were sent off yesterday to Tours; for Mentz about 36,000 weight of bullets; for Versailles 5 carriages of artillery, gone there to be laden with 150,000 cartridges for the army of Vendee.

It is thought that the rebels are commanded by Bouille and Lambese. It is certain that the regiment, ci devant Royal Allemand of which the last mentioned had the command, is among them; many soldiers in red are seen with them: they are English troops.

It is thought that Wimphen will command the northern army: His courage is well known, and his defence of Thionville can never be forgotten.

The dismission of the minister at war is spoken of; Beauharnois and Lamarliere are spoken of to succeed him.

We hear from Brest that a French privateer has brought into Morlaix the Pallas frigate from India. She is the first which the English took from us in 1778. This prize is valued at 2,600,000 livres.

INSURGENTS.

By the brig Polly Foster arrived yesterday from Rochelle, we have received some accounts of the situation of affairs in those parts of France which are threatened by the counter-revolutionists. From what we can collect it appears that the patriots have, of late, been successful in several engagements.

The following account of a considerable advantage over them on the 16th May, we translate from a hand-bill received by this vessel:

Letter from the Administrators of Vendee, district of Fontenay-le-Peuple, Laroche sur-Yon.

May 16, 1793.

CITIZENS,

We hasten to communicate to you a happy event. The rebels shewed themselves this day before our gates, with considerable forces, and a respectable artillery. The army went out to meet them—after a cannonade of several hours, the rebels were repulsed, their artillery consisting in 62 pieces, not including swivels, has been taken, their ammunition and provisions also a forge to heat balls, oxen, 80 carriages loaded with grain and flour, &c. fell into our hands.

Our van-guard pursued them upwards of two leagues. This action makes up for our losses at Bressuire and Thouars, and will enable us to re-take what unfortunate circumstances made us lose.

We cannot inform you of the number of the rebels killed and wounded. Our loss is trifling. At every moment prisoners arrive.

[Signed] MASSE for the V. Pres.

Another account of the same action.

Letter from citizen Sendos adjutant general, Commanding the army of Saint Maxent, to the administrators of the department of Deux Sevres.

Head Quarters at Fontenay le Peule May 16.

CITIZEN ADMINISTRATORS,

The first intelligence I have to communicate, and with which you are perhaps already acquainted, will dispel the fears which the rebels have inspired for a moment. Victory was our hope, and to day victory crowns our wishes, and points to future successes. We have sworn to exterminate the rebels which distress France, and we shall only consider ourselves as absolved from our oath when not one shall longer exist.

The cavalry commanded by the brave CHALBOS; and the infantry which I command, have fulfilled the duties of republican soldiers with courage and dignity. Heroes in the field, humane after victory; their intrepidity so struck their enemies, that they shewed more confidence in their legs than in the protection of the God whom they have injured.

At twelve the rebels made their appearance. At five they were beaten. We have taken from them ten pieces of cannon four and eight pounders and besides several pieces of a lesser bore. Their defeat was so complete that they abandoned their ammunition and provisions: in a word the holy catholic army is reduced to reciting the seven Psalms on repentance and has to make head against our swords and cannon only their *Agnus Dei* and *Beads*. Never in annals of history will the heroes of Gironde, the brave soldiers of Herault, of Vienne, of Deux Sevres and Deux Charentes, by forgotten, neither will the excellent republicans of Dordogne: all in fine, to our very raw recruits, have done honor to the standard they bear, and this first expedition is only the first step we intend to take in our progress towards complete victory.

(Signed) SANDOS.

Further intelligence from French papers, received by the Ship Hero, Captain Dekay arrived at New-York from Bourdeaux.

Letters from the Commissioners of the Convention, dated Valenciennes, 12th May.

"We are as happily situated at present, as if we enjoyed an universal peace. Although the two armies are as near as they possibly can be, they appear to be at the distance of a thousand leagues from each other. Conde is waiting in calm resignation for the day of its deliverance. The enemy is almost tired of dancing attendance before their walls. We hear the enemy has sent a new summons to surrender, which they have answered by displaying the national flag and bidding defiance to the minions of despotism.—Our soldiers burn with impatience to engage the enemy, and rescue the brave republicans, who defend the place with more than Spartan intrepidity. A sufficient supply of provision for the army is engaged: and the inhabitants offer us more than we want, lest they should fall into the hands of hostile armies. The number of recruits are continually encreasing, with astonishing rapidity."

Extract of a letter from General Biron, Nice, 6th May, 1793.

"The enemy who were dislodged on the 17th ult. at Perule returned on the 19th with additional force. They drew up their troops in three columns and prepared for action. The attack began at two o'clock. They were vigorously received by the grenadiers of Bouche du Rhone, and the Chasseurs of Marseilles.

Their ranks soon gave away; they were routed and pursued. The darkness of the night terminated the conflict, or we would certainly have forced their camp for the third time within the space of three days. They lost 200 men killed and wounded, and 21 were taken prisoners. We lost but three men. When we reflect that our foes are a wretched crew of slaves, led to slaughter by their despotic masters; while on the other hand our little garrison are composed of a heroic band of freemen, inspired with the sacred love of liberty, we are no longer surprised, at the glorious victory which has crowned our arms."

BOSTON, *July* 20.

The tragical scene lately exhibited at Cape Francois, shews the necessity of government and subordination. There we saw two authorities exist, and we saw (what the great delineator of nature, *Shakspeare*, says ever will take place) how soon disorder entered by the gap, and both devoured. The citizens of America may well rejoice, that their lines are cast in so goodly an inheritance

The Editors of the British West India papers, seize every opportunity to transcribe from American Gazettes every paragraph which appears hostile to the English government; and to give them an exasperating colour: They say "that the late *United States* has become a *French Department*; that Citizen Genet has virtually assumed the reins of government, and that the will of the National Convention is the supreme law in America.

On language and insinuations like the above no comment is necessary.

July 24. A letter from a gentleman at St. Pierre, warmly interested in the revolution of France in favour of the Patriotic party, dated June 27th, 1793, and received by Capt. Tucker, informs as follows; "On the 24th ult. I arrived at Trinity, where the vessel and myself were detained by Royalists, until they were beaten and the town taken by Gen Rochambeau's party. Several other Americans are placed in a momentary dilemma (because they had sold to the Royalists) respecting payment of their cargoes: I had however the General's promise that they shall receive satisfaction. The island is entirely devastated, no less by one party than another. Two-thirds at least, of the plantations destroyed—Negroes in arms—Men, women and children of any respectability driven off, plundered or massacred. In short, we want but an earthquake to fill the measure of our misfortunes, and to bring upon us annihilation; the lightest punishment which the

people of this unhappy island ought to expect at the hand of omnipotence.

"Three days since the English squadron evacuated their port at Cafe Navire, and have disappeared They cannot with their present force, take the island, which seems to be in the hands of so many legions of devils, say negroes and mulattoes, spreading death and destruction round them, under the spacious but much abused garb, of liberty and equality."

[Another account fully confirms the reports respecting the failure of the English attack on Martinique—They have abandoned the enterprize after having suffered severely by one column of their own troops engaging another, through mistake—It appears that the English landed about 1200 regular troops—their loss is not particularized.]

PHILADELPHIA, July 31.

On Saturday last came on before the Circuit Court of the United States the trial of Gedion Henfield, indicted by the Grand Jury for entering and serving on board *the Citizen Genet* French privateer, he being a citizen of the United States. After the arguments of the counsel were heard, viz. Mr. Randolph and Mr. Rawle in support of the prosecution, and Messrs Sergeant, Ingersoll and Duponceau for the defendant—The Court in their address to the Jury gave their opinion unanimously that as the treaties with foreign powers, constitute part of the laws of the United States, the offence described in the indictment was an infringement not only of the laws of nations, but also of the laws of the United States. Monday the jury returned into court, when it appeared, that eleven were for a verdict of acquittal, and one for finding the defendant guilty. The court then separately and distinctly repeated to the jury the law—and required that they should again retire, and reconsider their verdict. About 7 o'clock in the evening the jury brought in a verdict, NOT GUILTY. After which the jury was dismissed and the court adjourned.

"Some few are of opinion that the "republic of France will be crushed by the weight of the powers oppose to her."—If France does not succeed, it will be owing to her intestine divisions. Their common dangers will, no doubt, produce an unity of sentiment. Their population is too great to admit the idea of a subjection by foreign force.—And the strength of their country, aided by genius and art, renders them perfectly secure from foreign foes. From Brabant to Dauphine is a double chain of redoubts—and the frontiers next to Germany, says the great Frederick of Prussia, resemble the jaws of a lion with two dreadful rows of teeth ready open to devour any invader."

Capt. Patrick, arrived at Marblehead, Massachusetts, left Brest the 2nd May--The Salem Gazette informs, that Capt. Patrick says—that he never saw men more determined in the pursuit of any object, than the French are to complete the revolution. The accounts of the insurrections in Britanny, the Capt. further says, are no wholly untrue; they frequently take place, excited by obsolete nobles and clergymen—but the numbers of the insurgents are comparatively trifling, and whenever they appear in any force, are quelled by the National Militia. The most dangerous characters among the insurgents, when taken, are *guillotined*. Capt. Patrick saw several of these executions—among the victims was one of the former nobility.

While Capt. Patrick was at Brest, there were nearly 40 sail of the line in that harbor, completely equipped, fully manned, and ready for sailing; their officers are now such as have raised themselves by their bravery and merit, and on whom they can depend. Their privateers have been very successful; and a number of English and Dutch prizes arrived at Brest while Capt. Patrick was there.

All kinds of provisions were plenty and cheap in France, and men enough for every purpose of peace or war, and in the highest spirits.

SAYS A CORRESPONDENT.

The first intelligence of the catastrophe of Cape Francois was received in this city—it was then expected the fleet with the unfortunate fugitives would have sought refuge and relief among the citizens of Philadelphia. In consequence, a number of gentlemen actuated by the principles of benevolence took measures for their reception and accommodation. It happens that the principal part of the sufferers arrived at Baltimore—the citizens of that place have distinguished themselves by the most extraordinary exertions, and the richest acts of beneficence and charity—their subscriptions amount to fifteen or twenty thousand dollars; but their *other* sacrifices on the altar of benevolence, must necessarily amount in value, to a much greater sum In such a cause, how glorious is a spirit of emulation.

The citizens of this metropolis, relieved from the *immediate* pressure of the weight of the burthen, will doubtless justify their claim to the palm of merit, as a generous and benevolent community.

Their obligations are surely not diminished by the example of the citizens of Baltimore—and, says our correspondent, it is expected that the subscription of the citizens will very soon amount to thirty thousand dollars.

Extract of a letter from New-York, dated 26th July.

"The Boston frigate has this morning sent up per the Revenue Cutter, a challenge, which after Capt. Dennis delivered it to citizen Bompard, he put it on the Coffee-House books, viz.

"Subject Coffin of the Boston, presents his compliments to Citizen Bompard of the Ambuscade, and will be happy to see him, a few leagues from the Hook, and will wait 10 days for him. Subject Coffin has only 32 guns, and hopes for his answer in that time."

Extract of another letter from New-York, dated July 29th, 1793.

"There is an English frigate called the Boston, mountain 32 guns off Sandy-Hook, Capting Dennis of the Revenue Cutter spoke her yesterday—She has a tender with 8 guns, and the captain whose name is Coffin, sent word by captain Dennis, that he would be very glad to see the Ambuscade, and desired him to tell Captain Bompard of it.

"It is said this morning that the Ambuscade has received orders to sail in pursuit of her, and we may expect to hear of some bloody work if they meet."

BALTIMORE, August 1.

Yesterday arrived here, the ship Samson, Capt. Joshua Barney, from Cape Francois. He left the Cape on the 11th instant, bound to St. Marc, and on the 14th (in the Bay of St. Mark) was taken by 3 privateers, belonging to Jamaica and New-Providence.

Three prize-masters and eight men were put on board the Samson from the privateers, and her crew taken out, except the captain, carpenter and cook. Captain Carney, with the assistance of the passengers he had on board, on the 19th, retook the ship and proceeded for this port. During the conflict capt Barney and the prize-masters, sailors, &c. one of the former was wounded in the arm, as was also one of the latter.

Capt. Barney kept guard night and day, till he came within the Capes, obliging the prisoners on board to work the ship from the time she was retaken till her arrival in this port.

NORFOLK, August 3.

On Monday last arrived the brig Olive Branch, Captain Furnase, in 19 days from St. Eustatius. The accounts brought by this vessel contradicts those given respecting the capture of Martinique, in our last. As we have no direct information of the business, we give it as it was handed to us. "All things being ready to begin the attack, thirteen hundred men were landed and so warmly received by a small battery of two 24 pounders, while the ships were annoyed with a vast number of bombs, that they were compelled after losing upwards of 600 men, to make a most precipitate retreat.——Those who first got to the boats, put off immediately, and the Fleet put to sea, without being able to reembark the 31st regiment, which was in all probability cut to pieces.

Just as this paper was goingn to press, a gentleman arrived in this town from Tobago, which place he left the 25th of June, who informs us, that Admiral Gardner arrived at Tobago, two days before he sailed, that the expedition against Martinique was given up; that the Anti Governor of Martinique lost his life by having forgot the countersign; that the account of the loss of the 31st regiment is without foundation; that at the time Admiral Gardner had his helm a lee, at discretion."

The following *humane* circumstance took place not long since at Martinique: A party of English and aristocrats having captured about forty patriots, made them march out one by one, and shot them down. The last man thinking to excite compassion, took a child in his arms, but the unfeeling monsters shot them both.

The Duke a ninety gun ship of war, had one of her masts shot away, and sustained other material damage.

In the mean time the Aristocrats having lost their General, and finding themselves abandoned, and at the same time overpowered by the Patriots, surrendered themselves about 200 houses were in flames at Martinique; that Cape-Francois was intirely destroyed; that the port of Bermuda was open for American bottoms, for the space of 12months or the King's pleasure; that they had plenty of provisions at Martinique to hold out three years longer, and want nothing but unanimity—with many other particulars which the want of time obliges us to omit.

RICHMOND, *August* 8.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman at Cape-Francois, to his friend in Philadelphia, dated July 8.

"Before this gets to hand you will, no doubt, have heard of the misfortunes that have befallen this melancholy place—of course it is unnecessary for me to attempt a description of its present situation. Suffice it however to say, that upon our arrival (the 1st inst.) the town had been burning eight days, after being given up to the plunder of the negroes. The number of the inhabitants who fell a sacrifice upon this occasion, is computed at about six thousand—in short, we have witnessed nothing but rapine and murder; the scenes of distress I have observed here, exceed any thing I ever expected to have met with. If the unfortunate people who remain here escape murder, it is more than probable a pestilence will ensue from the state of the dead bodies, which are lying in the streets of the town exposed to the weather, and the number is every moment increasing.

"The merchants who were fortunate enough to save their lives, have all left the place, so that no purchaser remains here but the Commissary; he offers to purchase, but acknowledges it is not in his power to pay until he receives coffee from Port au-Prince, which is altogether uncertain.

"In the mean time an attack from the Spaniards (who are within a few leagues) is hourly expected. The people at Jeremie are declared to be in rebellion, they having refused to pay tribute to the Commissary, so that, in all probability, a second scene will be acted there.

"Such being the state of things here, we have thought it proper to proceed to some other part of the island, and have obtained permission to leave this place Had I room on board, I should immediately take many passengers as the vessel could contain—hundreds are now intreating to be taken on board, as earnestly as if they were praying for their lives. We have, however, been able to take on board about thirty.

By a gentleman who arrived here last night direct from New-York, we learn, that the L'Ambuscade, commanded by Citizen Bompard, which sailed some time since out of New-York, to meet Subject Coffin of the Boston frigate at his request, had had an interview with the said Subject—And the last which was seen of the two vessels engaged, was the Boston in flight with her fore-mast carried away by the board. This account was brought to Philadelphia by the Captain of a vessel which passed the two frigates during the conflict.

FOR SALE BY

Messrs. Heerman *and* Russel,

(*At their* MEDICAL-STORE *near the* MARKET)

A large and general Assortment of

DRUGS AND MEDICINES,

Wholesale and Retail.

DOCT. HEERMAN residing in *New-York*, enables them to keep a constant supply of *Drugs* and *Medicines*; and to furnish Gentlemen of the Faculty, and others who may favor them with their orders on reasonable terms, many articles (their own preparation) lower than can be imported.

☞ J. RUSSEL, having attended seminaries of Medical Education in Europe, which, with an extensive practice since, particularly in Midwifery, induces him to offer; and he flatters himself, that those who favor him with their commands, will find him capable in his profession.

Genuine Patent Medicines.

Anderson's Pills,	Hill's Balsam of Honey,
British Oil,	Hærlem Oil,
Turlington's Balsam,	Doct. Steer's Chemical Opodeldoe,
Daffy's Elixir,	Worm Cakes,—
Godfrey's Cordial,	
Stoughton's Bitters,	
Bateman's Drops,	

And many other Articles.

N. B. STEEL SPRING TRUSSES *for Infants and Adults.*

Richmond, July 7, 1793.

TO BE RUN FOR, over the ground of *Zachariah Brooks*, in the town of *Manchester*, to-morrow, (the 9th instant) between the hours of 3 and 4 o'clock, P. M an elegant SADDLE, of the value of *Twenty Dollars*; free for any horse, mare or gelding, that never started for a purse or match of more than £.10 value. Carrying a catch upon each, mile heats, the best two in three.—Any person desirous of starting a horse must apply to *Zacariah Brooks*, by to-morrow morning who will receive the entrance money.

Manchester, August 8, 1793.

☞ *LOST*,

THIS DAY, an *INTEREST-WARRANT*, for *Thirty-Six Shillings and Nine Pence*, with the name of JOHN WHITE, wrote on the back.——Any person that will deliver it to the subscriber, will meet with a genteel reward.

THOMAS BARNETT.

Richmond, August 7, 1793.

FOR SALE,

My LOT and HOUSE,

Nearly opposite my SHOP,

NOW OCCUPIED BY Mr. WISE.

For Terms apply to me

A. QUARRIER.

N. B. If the LOT and HOUSE is not sold at private sale before the 15th day of September, they will be sold to the highest bidder, for Ready Money, on the Premises, to satisfy a debt for which I am security.

A. Q.

Richmond, July 31, 1793. (tdf)

PHILADELPHIA, August 1.

Extract of a letter from New York, dated 30th July, 1793.

Citizen Bompard received a challenge, yesterday morning, from Captain Courtney, of the Boston frigate, to meet him off Sandy-Hook. The invitation was accepted immediately, and every exertion made to prepare the ship for an engagement. The seamen appeared in great spirits, and much pleased with the affair, and worked hard in fixing the sails, rigging, &c. This morning she dropped down to the bay, where she is at present at anchor, waiting the turn of tide, to go out

The Republican privateer has been sent into New York, a prize to the Boston frigate, Capt. Courtney, which was taken a few days ago, off Sandy Hook.

Yesterday's eastern mail brought intelligence from New-York, of Capt. Bompard's intention to go out from the Hook, in hopes of meeting Capt Courtney, of the British frigate Boston—We have also seen sundry letters from persons in New-York mentioning that the Boston frigate has a tender of 8 guns in company

Several quarrels have taken place amongst the British and French partizans at New-York, particularly at the coffee-house, one in particular was in consequence of some very imprudent language made use of by a person who said he belonged to the Boston frigate, and was an officer; he was attended by a citizen of New York of equal imprudence, who joined him in their mutual abuse of the French, insomuch, that some gentlemen within hearing of their language, could no longer endure it, but hustled them both into the street, last Monday evening—There were apprehensions still entertained, that other riots would take place on Tuesday evening.

In fact, business was at a stand in New-York for the moment, so anxious were the people to see the termination of this challenge from the British captain, although every serious man condemned the idea of both Capt. Courtney and Capt. Bompard, the one for proposing, and the other for accepting the challenge which would probably end in the destruction of so many lives without the prospect of any very material advantage to their countries.—In one of the New-York papers there is "*a fast sailing vessel advertised to take* passengers down to the Hook as spectators to the expected sea fight.

From the general complexion of this business, and although Capt Dennis' name does not appear to have been subscribed to the challenge, which he is said to have brought from Captain Courtney: Yet it appears that there is a great probability of truth in the affair—we have only to lament the carnage of our fellow men who may be cut off in an action so obstinate as this one will prove to be

Arrived at New-York, the brig Joseph, Forest, Newry, 10 weeks, with 300 passengers; was bound to Philadelphia, but being chased by a French privateer, obliged to put in here. The passengers complain much of the shortness of provisions.

Charleston, July 17. Captain Snellings who arrived on Monday in the pilot boat Tryal, has obligingly favoured us with the following intelligence, which he gives as authentic, that the custom house officer of Baltimore, which he spoke within the Chesapeak, informed him of the arrival of a brig from L'Orient, within the cape, bound to Norfolk, with the certain news of the French having obtained a compleat victory over the combined armies—of their having killed and taken a great number of prisoners, and of the pursuit when he left France being vigorously prosecuted by the French, though it had already extended forty miles.

The captain of the sloop Advice, which arrived here on Sunday evening, contradicts the report mentioned a few days ago in this gazette, of 160 sail of British merchantmen being taken off Cape Finisterre, by a French fleet. On the contrary, he says, that the fleet for Jamaica had arrived in safety.

The American schooner Lovely Lass, of Baltimore, capt Handy, was taken on the 11th of June, by an English privateer of St. Vincent's fitted out by a Mr. Eves of Providence The citizen Louis La Bat, though a passenger on board, was made a prisoner of and robbed He complained of the usage, and the robber answered, "Your national uniform is a proof, that he whom we take is a lawful prisoner, and all the French passengers we meet with we will make prisoners of war. This will give a balance in our favor when an exchange takes place."

FOR SALE BY

MACARTNEY & ARGYLE,

UPON A SHORT CREDIT,

THEIR entire STOCK of GOODS on hand, value about £ 3000—Consisting of *CLOTHS, BLANKETS, HATS, LINENS, OZNABRIGS*, and a variety of well assorted *HARDWARE, &c. &c.* chiefly suited for the fall season.——The whole will be disposed of together, or in separate parcels, as may best answer purchasers.

As they intend dissolving their partnership as speedily as possible, they request all those who are indebted to them, to make immediate payment; also those who have demands against them to make the same known.

EPIGRAM.

TO Wastall whose eyes were just closing in death,
Doll counted the chalks on the door:
In peace cry'd the wretch, let me give up my breath,
And *Fate* will soon rub out the score.
Come, bailiffs, cries *Doll*, (how I'll hamper this cheat!)
Let the law be no longer delay'd!
I never once heard of the fellow call'd *Fate*,
And by G——d he sha'n't die till I am paid.

The following petition was presented to Mr. Hastings, while Governor General of Bengal, by an Eastern Princess, on whose husband sentence of death was passed, for uttering some disrespectful terms of the British government. Notwithstanding the pathetic language in which it is couched Mr. Hastings had the sentence put in execution, and afterwards seized on the Prince's vast treasures.

To the High and Mighty Servant of the most powerful Prince George, King of England. The lowly and humble slave of misery comes praying for mercy to the father of her children.

MOST MIGHTY SIR,

MAY the sun of glory shine round thy head—may the gates of plenty and happiness be always open to thee and thine—may no sorrow distress thy days, nor no grief disturb thy nights,—may the pillow of peace kiss thy cheek, and the pleasures of imagination attend thy dreams. And when length of years makes thee tired of earthly joys, and the curtain of death gently draws round the last sleep of human existence, may the Angels of *thy* God attend thy bed, and take care that the expiring lamp of life shall not receive one rude blast to hasten its extinction.

Oh! hearken then to the voice of distress, and grant the petition of thy servant. Consider, O mighty Sir, that he did not become rich by iniquity: but that what he possessed was from a long line of flourishing ancestors; who in those smiling days, when the thunders of Great-Britain were not heard on the fertile plains of Indostan, reaped their harvest in quiet, and enjoyed their patrimony unmolested. Think, oh think, mighty Sir, the God whom *thou* worshipest delights not in the blood of the innocent.—Remember thine own commandments—"Thou shalt not kill"—and obey the ordinances of thy God. Give me back my Alma Sali Con, and take all our wealth—strip us of our jewels, our gold and our silver, but take not away the life of my husband—innocence is seated on his brow, and the milk of human kindness flows round his heart.—Let us become the tillers and labourers in those delightful spots, of which he was once lord and master; but spare, O mighty Sir, spare his life: Let not the instrument of death be lifted up against him, for he has committed no crime. Accept our treasures with gratitude—thou hast at present by force, and we will remember thee in our prayers, and forget that we were ever once rich and powerful. My children, the children of Alma Sali Con, send up their prayers, and beseech from thee the author of their existence. By that humanity, which we have oft been told, glows in the breast of European loveliness!—by the tender mercies of the enlightened souls of Englishmen!—by the honor, the virtue, and the maternal fondness of thy great Queen, whose numerous offspring are so dear to her! the miserable wife of thy prisoner beseeches thee to save her husband's life, and restore him to her arms. Thy God will reward thee—thy country must thank thee—and she now petitioning will ever pray for thee, if thou grantest the prayer of thy humble vassal.

ALMA ASA ALICAN.

THE Subscriber wishes to take from eight to ten GENTLEMEN to board, at £.35. per annum.

SARAH GILBERT.

Richmond, August 2, 1793.

SIX DOLLARS REWARD.

RAN AWAY from the subscriber, about the middle of *May* last, a negro fellow named YORICK; he appears to be about thirty years of age, five feet six or seven inches high, slender made, and is an *African* born slave; had on when he went away, a drab coloured great-coat, white waistcoat and breeches; shoes and stockings. I expect he is gone to a Mr. *John Scott's*, in *Goochland* county, as he once belonged to him, and I heard he had a wife there. I will give the above reward to any person that will deliver said fellow to me at *Comely Bank*, about two miles from *Richmond*, on the *Williamsburg* road, or one half to secure him in any jail so that I get him again. And I do hereby forewarn all masters or captains of vessels, from taking the above negro out of the state at their peril.

ALEXANDER KAY.

Henrico, July 11, 1793. (3

FOR DUBLIN,

THE AMERICAN BRIG *SISTERS*,

Edward Hatton, commander;

A FINE vessel, now lying at *Portsmouth*, burthen about 300 and 80 hogsheads, has excellent accommodations for passengers, will sail about 6th or 8th of *August*. For passage, enquire of *Thomas Rutherfoord*, *Richmond*, or the subscriber at *Portsmouth*.

SAMUEL DAVIS.

August 1, 1793.

TO BE SOLD,

To the Highest Bidder, on Thursday *the* 29th *day of* August *next, at the dwelling-house of the late Doct.* William M'Kenzie, *deceased, on six months credit,*

SUNDRY moveable property; consisting of household and kitchen furniture, and the stock of horses, cattle, and hogs—Will be HIRED at the same time, several good HOUSE SERVANTS.

Bond and approved [illegible] will be required, to carry interest from the day of sale, if not punctually paid.

☞ All persons having any [illegible] against the estate of Doct. *William* [illegible]*nzie* deceased, are desired to make them known; and those indebted are desired to make payment.

WILLIAM FOUSHEE,
WILLIAM HARRIS, } Ex'ors.
JOHN MURCHIE,

Manchester, July 23, 1793. (td f.)

WILL BE SOLD,

On MONDAY *the* 19*th of* AUGUST *next, at the house of* William Cook,

ALL the moveable estate of *Michael Hiseler*, deceased; consisting of a NEGRO BOY, DESK, WATCH, and all kinds of HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.—At the same time and place *will also be sold*, a set of COPPERSMITHS and TINMANS TOOLS, ready made TIN and COPPERWARE, the property of *Hiseler* and *Cook*, on a credit of six months. Bond with approved security will be required.

MARY HISELER, *Executrix.*

Richmond, July 15, 1793. (tds)

JAMES TAYLOR,
A Run-away Apprentice.

ABSCONDED from the subscriber, living in the county of *Spottsylvania*, about five miles south of the Courthouse, on the 20th instant, *James Taylor*, a youth of about eighteen years of age, bound to me to learn the trade of a carpenter and housejoiner, and has served about seven months. He is of a tall but slender statue, flow of speech and carriage, easily surprised, and if examined will shew guilt in his countenance. He had on and carried away with him, a suit of brown linen, and a dark coat and waistcoat. I expect he will endeavour to get into employ in *Richmond*, or some adjacent county. Whoever will deliver said youth to me, or secure him in any jail, so that I get him again, shall receive FOUR DOLLARS reward.

REUBEN ARNOLD.

N. B. All persons are forewarned from harbouring or employing him, at their peril.

Spottsylvania, July 26, 1793. R. A.

THE town of *Milford*, near *Dague* town bridge, in the county of *Caroline*, having been surveyed and laid off into lots and streets according to the directions of a late act of Assembly, The LOTS will be exposed to SALE at public auction, to the best bidder, in the said town, on *Wednesday* the 11th of *September* next, upon six months credit, giving bond with approved security. The terms and conditions of the sale required by the act will then be made known, and the lots conveyed by a majority of

The TRUSTEES.

July 9, 1793.

JUST ARRIVED,
A FRESH SUPPLY OF
SUPERFINE AND COUNTRY
BOULTING-CLOTHS,

of particular quality and texture for boulting flour to advantage.——ALSO,

BURR STONES,

Made and warranted equal to any in quality.

COLOGNE MILL-STONES of different diameters, from 3 feet 11 inches to 4 feet 9 inches.——Ditto, of good quality for grinding corn.

ROLLLING-SCREENS will be furnished on contract, at short notice, made by the noted *Nathan* & *David Sellars*, of *Philadelphia*, who by their skill in that branch of business, are employed to make Screens in preference to all others in *America*.

The above articles will be sold on reasonable terms for CASH.—Apply to the subscriber, near the Courthouse.

JOHN MOODY.

Richmond, July 17, 1793.

TO BE RENTED,

From one, to a term of five years, and possession given the first day of September *next,*

MY MILL situated on *Fine* Creek, in *Powhatan* county, about half a mile from *James* River, and 25 miles from the city of *Richmond*.

The dimensions of the house, are 40 feet by 34, three storys high, two of which are of stone—She is an over-shot, single geer, with two pair of four and an half feet burr stones, a packing machine, and boulting geer complete for manufacturing.——The advantages attending this situation, are numerous.——The stream being amply sufficient to supply her with water throughout the year; she stands so far above the level of the river, as never to be incommoded by the back water, an advantage attending few other situations so near the river. The whole of the works are new, having been completed about two years, and executed in a superior stile.—The creek below the mill, may at a small expence be made navigable within a few steps of the works, which will be undertaken in the course of the summer.—To these advantages may be added, that the adjacent country is equal to any in *Virginia* for the produce of wheat, both in quantity, and quality, and that the stand is a very advantageous one for a merchant.—There will be let with the mill, a convenient store house, a dwelling house for the miller, another for a cooper, with a good shop, all in good repair.—The terms will be made known on application to

SAMUEL PLEASANTS, Jun.

Powhatan, July 1st, 1793.

NOTICE is hereby given, that by virtue of a Decree of the Honorable the High Court of Chancery, pronounced the 29th day of May, 1793, we the subscribers, shall on Monday the 30th day of September next, proceed on the premises to SELL, for ready Money, at Public Auction, that valuable and well known TRACT of LAND, containing about Eight Hundred Acres, in the county of Goochland, on the waters of Licking-hole Creek, on the North side of the Three Chopped Road, and bounded by the lands of Daniel Broadhead, Jesse Hodges, Booker Parish, William Rigsby, and Samuel Lemay, or so much thereof as shall be sufficent to satisfy and pay Nathaniel Pope, jun. and John Carr, Esquires, the sum of £ 304 11 0½, and the costs of suit. It being in part, the same land, whereon Mrs. Lucy Wood now resides; in and to which she is entitled to a life estate under the will of her deceased husband, the remainder in fee to son Mr. Henry Wood. On the day of sale the particular part of said land reserved for the lifetime of Mrs. Wood, by the said decree, will be shewn the bidder or bidders; the reversion will be sold in fee simple, it being in the said Henry Wood. The sale will take place between the hours of 10 in the forenoon and 4 o'clock in the afternoon.

THOS. F. BATES } *Trustees.*
GEO: PAYNE. }

Goochland county, June 20, 1793.

NOTICE is hereby given, That by virtue of a decree of the Worshipful Court of *Louisa* County, pronounced the 16th day of *November*, 1792, we the subscribers, shall on *Friday* the 23d day of *August* next, proceed on the premises to SELL, at public auction, ONE THOUSAND FOUR HUNDRED ACRES of LAND, adjoining the land of Capt. *William Hughes*, in *Louisa* county, on the road leading from *Louisa* courthouse to the *Green Springs*, upon twelve months credit, bond with approved security being given for the purchase money, payable to the Honorable *Robert Goode*, so far as his claim extends, and the balance, (if any) in like manner to sundry other creditors, agreeable to the dignity of their respective claims, in the said decree enumerated—It being the same land formerly owned by *Robert Douglass*, now deceased, and which was by him mortgaged to the said *Goode* for the purposes therein mentioned. The sale will take place between the hours of 10 in the forenoon and 4 o'clock in the afternoon.

WILLIAM THOMPSON,
WILLIAM M'GEHEE,
ROBERT WASBY,
ASA THOMPSON,
BENJAMIN BIBB, } Comm'rs.

Louisa county, June 20, 1793. (tds)

EAGLE TAVERN.

THE subscriber begs leave to inform his friends and the public, that he has completed that large and commodious house for the reception of Gentlemen, and assures them every attention shall be paid to render their accommodations agreeable, and to furnish the best of LIQUORS.

The Stables being thoroughly repaired Gentlemen may depend on having every attention paid to give satisfaction, by the Public's most obedient Servant,

JAMES DICKINSON.

Richmond, April 24, 1793. [taw3sm]

BLANK BONDS
FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

WILLIAM COOK,

Copper-Smith and Tin Plate Worker,

HAS the pleasure to inform the PUBLIC, and his friends in particular, that he has opened a shop in Mr. *Trueheart's* long house, two doors above the *Post Office*, lately occupied by Mr. *William Austin*, as a store, where he purposes carrying on the above business in all its different branches. He is furnished with every necessary article for carrying on this business in an extensive manner, and on the most reasonable terms—Those who choose to honor him with their commands, shall be punctually attended to, and their orders executed so as to render entire satisfaction.

He has on hand, a general assortment of
STILLS and TIN-WARE,
which will be sold on moderate terms.

☞ The highest cash price, or work in exchange, for all kinds of OLD COPPER, PEWTER, and LEAD.

Richmond, July 20, 1793. (t. f.)

HAVING lately commenced the *practice of the Law* in this and the adjacent counties, and being now permanently fixed here in the pursuits of my profession, it may not be improper to *notify* that I shall practise in the counties of Henrico, Hanover, Goochland and the Hustings Court of this city, and shall punctually attend as well the monthly as quarterly sessions of those courts.

I shall also attend to all business in the conveyancing line with precision and expedition, which may be placed in my hands, at my office opposite the house formerly occupied by Mrs. *Gilbert* as a Coffee-House, on the Richmond side of the Bridge.

JAMES FIND.

WANTED,

A WOMAN who is a good COOK, and understands the domestic concerns of a family.—Also two smart active LADS who are capable of attending in a house Apply to the Printers.

August 1, 1793.

JOHN EMERY,

TAKES this method to inform his FRIENDS, and the PUBLIC in general, that he has established a CANDLE & SOAP MANUFACTORY in this city, in the house commonly known by the name of *Gilbert's Coffee House*, near the *Market*, where he makes, and has constantly for sale, on very moderate terms, Dipt and Mould CANDLES, of all sizes;—Scented, Shaving, White, Brown, and Soft SOAP.——He also carries on the PLUMBING business in all its various branches, such as SHEET-LEAD of any thickness, WELL & WATER PIPES of any diameter, PUMPS of any depth, &c. &c.

☞ *He will give generous prices for* WOOD-ASHES, SOAP-GREASE, CANDLE-WICK, TALLOW, *or* OLD LEAD *or* PEWTER.

Richmond, May 4, 1793. [tf—7]

RAN AWAY from the subscriber, living in the lower end of *Louisa* county, on last *Saturday* night, a likely *Virginia* born Negro Man, named SAM, about 6 feet high, 28 years of age, and is much marked with the small-pox—he wore away nothing remarkable except a pair of red striped breeches—he is well acquainted in *Richmond*, *Hanover-town*, and the *Forks* of *Hanover*. I expect he will attempt to get on board of some vessel in order to make his escape, as I have been informed he has got a certificate of his being a free man, and as he left my plantation where no white man lived, and where he acted as an overseer.—I will reward any person, (handsomely) who will secure him so that I get him again.

W. MERIWETHER.

July 29, 1793.

Ten Dollars Reward.

RAN AWAY from the subscriber, about the 1st of *June*, a negro lad named BOB; about eighteen or nineteen years of age, of a yellowish complexion, about five feet high, very bow-legg'd, has thick lips, and a down look when spoken to. He was taken up in *Fredericksburg* some time ago, and brought as low as *Hanover Courthouse*, from whence he made his escape, and I expect is still lurking about that place. He is an artful, cunning fellow, & may endeavour to pass as a free man. He is fond of gaming. Whoever will deliver him to me near *Richmond*, or secure him in any jail so that I get him again, shall receive the above reward.

FRANCIS LEWIS.

Henrico, July 23, 1793. (tf1)

William Brooks,

POST-RIDER, arrives at this Office every *Wednesday* evening at half past seven o'clock, and leaves this at ten o'clock on *Thursday* mornings; his route is through the counties of *Chesterfield*, *Powhatan*, *Amelia*, *Prince-Edward*, to *Halifax Courthouse*, in this state.——Letters or packets for any of those places left with the Printers hereof, shall be regularly forwarded by said Post.